

THE PRAIRIE CHIEFTAIN.

A. V. REED,

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to News, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets, &c.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. I.

MONTICELLO, WHITE COUNTY, IND., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1851.

NO. 8.

THE PRAIRIE CHIEFTAIN
Is Published Every Tuesday, by
A. V. REED.

Office in the Old Court House, Main Street.

Terms of Subscription.

In advance, per annum, \$1 50
In three months, 50
In six months, 75
At the expiration of the year, 2 00
The year subscription fee, will be considered a new engagement.

Terms of Advertising.

Per Square, (or 20 lines), for three insertions, \$1 00
For each additional insertion, 25
One column, one year, reasonable, 15 00
Half column, 10 00
Quarter column, 5 00
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued, until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.
The privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined to their regular business.
All legal advertisements must be accompanied by the cash.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order their papers discontinued, Publishers may continue to send them till all charges are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and discontinue them.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Written for the Chieftain.

ORIGINAL.

Why should Christians fear Death, since
Christ made an Atonement!

Why should we ever length of days,
Since this is not our home?

Why should we fear to pass away,
Into an early tomb?

We are but strangers here on earth,
As all our fathers were;
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death,
Make up our days with care.

'Tis true this world is beautiful,
And fair to look upon,
For when Jehovah built it first,
Our globe with splendor shone.

The noblest part of all his work,
Man in his image made,
And made him lord of all his works,
And all was good, he said.

But when from their happy state
Our first parents fell,
We were involved in all their fate,
Thus we, their children, fell.

The Father then the plan proposed
Of man's redemption first,
The Son, at once, drew near and said,
On me be all the cost.

I'll go to earth and bleed and die,
I'll be the sacrifice.
'Tis well, 'tis well, the Father cries,
Justice is satisfied.

Then sang at once the morning stars—
Then shouted all the sons of God;
They praised their God in highest strains,
For man, said they, will shed his blood.

Wonder, oh heavenly anthems to, oh earth!
That God, the mighty God, the Prince of Peace,
Should leave his Father's throne above,
And dwell with sinful flesh.

He came to earth, he bled and died,
Then rose and left the earth,
And to his followers he bequeathed
Eternal life, through faith.

'Tis done! 'tis done! the work 's complete,
Of man's redemption now,
Enter ye saints into the feast,
That Christ prepared for you.

He blessed the grave, then why should we
Fear the cold, dark, retreat?
'Tis but the passage his pen'd through
Up to the mercy seat.

July 20th, 1851. DORA.

First sight of the Crawfordville
Hall Road.

BY BLACKBURN.

To get clear of the entry city etc.
I took a walk one evening late,
From Lafayette—about a mile,
To see the lower region's state.

When I heard a blaring, crashing—
Going forward—then a halting—
Whistling, jingling, roaring, howling—
Humming, jingling, splashing, howling—
Non committal, children crying—
Dogs barking, and a squawking—
'Twas a standing, snorting, snoring—
And everything was topsy turvy.

Which made me think I had the survey,
And that as though I had been spying,
Then said to such a dreadful thing,
But when my "squawk" came to its end,
I enquired if this was not the way—
Or something worse—no longer in doubt—
And said to such a dreadful thing,
And said to such a dreadful thing.

He said "twas not, but something wrong—
My investigation would hold no longer,
So I bowed forward with my tale,
And asked if it was not a whale!

I saw his eyes were getting fire to,
He said, "do whales pounce on trout?"
I thought I'd got into a trap.

By looking this way and that way—
I saw it now—'twas a "Hog!"
Just then the crowd went right about,
I felt secure from present trouble.

Although it could not be more than doubt,
The crowd came pouring from my side,
I saw it up, and straight to the rear—
To see this "Hog!"—'twas a "Hog!"
To see this "Hog!"—'twas a "Hog!"
To see this "Hog!"—'twas a "Hog!"
To see this "Hog!"—'twas a "Hog!"
To see this "Hog!"—'twas a "Hog!"

With a first and second squawking—
And a third and fourth squawking—
While I was half a squawking—
And then the crowd went right about,
I felt secure from present trouble.

And then the crowd went right about,
I felt secure from present trouble.

Of Who will come and go with Mel
SALTILLO, IND., July 17, '51.

To the Editor of the Chieftain:

You will please publish the enclosed
letter in your columns. Notice is given
that all persons wishing to join a company
for Oregon, will meet at Cathart Post
Office on the first Saturday of September
next, then and there to hold a consultation
on the expediency of thus emigrating
to the far west.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. H. THOMAS.

If you get there before I do,

Look out for me, I'm coming too.

J. McCONAHAY.

MOLALLA PRAIRIE, OREGON,
March 30th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter dated
January 20th. Although it was from a
stranger, I assure you it was not an
unwelcome visitor. I will endeavor to
answer your letter by giving you a description
of a part of Oregon. As I wish
to confine my narrative to personal observation
I shall not be able to give you a
description of Oregon entire. My range
of knowledge is principally confined to the
Willamette Valley and the routes
leading from California and the States.

I think it unnecessary for me to give you
a geographical delineation, as it can be
had by referring to any of the late maps.
I think there is no country in the world
that will present greater contrasts. A
person may stand and view for miles a
beautiful plain covered with verdure. He
may cast his eyes in another direction
and view the most lofty mountains, rising
above him, capped with still loftier peaks,
which are covered with perpetual snow.
I suppose that you are aware that the
southern limit of Oregon is one degree
farther north than where you live. I live
still farther north by about three degrees.
Yet I have lived here four winters and
have not experienced as much cold weather
here during the few years as I have in
your latitude, during the space of two
months. The last winter has been the
most mild of the four. I suppose that
all of the snows that have fallen this winter,
added together, would not measure
more than two inches. I did not see any
ice during the winter that would exceed
one half inch in thickness. In fact it has
appeared more like spring than a winter—
the frogs continued their croaking—the
larks kept up their musical notes—grass
growing—strawberries and other blooms
putting out at intervals throughout the
winter. At the present time the whole
face of nature seems to be full of animation.

The winter of '48 was the hardest winter
that we have had since I arrived here.
We had a few weeks of what the people
of Oregon term cold weather, and I think
a few nights that might be termed so in
a more frigid region.

Were it not for the rains here during
the winter, the people of Oregon would
have nothing to complain of, or, at least
they would have much less to complain
of. I think the rains occupy about one-
fourth of the winters. During the spring
and early part of the summer we have an
occasional shower. During the latter
part of the summer and early part of the
fall it is entirely dry.

Health I place above all other advantages.
Were Oregon destitute of other
great advantages, I would still admire her
for her healthfulness. I believe that I
have never known an M. D. to emigrate
to Oregon that has not done well. The
stomachs of the people require something
more substantial than pills, therefore they
have laid aside their pills and commenced
potatoes peddling, or at least a
portion of them.

The soil of Oregon, in its natural state,
is inferior to the soil of Jasper, though it
will produce some of the tallest timber
in the world and some other kinds of vegetation
grow to an astonishing size.
Grass, natural grass is short, though timothy
and I believe some other kinds will
do well. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley,
Hemp, Flax, Potatoes, Turnips, and
various other kinds of vegetables are pro-

duced here to a good advantage. It is
very hard for me to give you an average
yield of such articles. Were I governed
by the opinions of others in forming an
estimate, it would be still harder, as they
are various. It is my opinion that the
article of wheat (by good farming) will
yield 20 bushels per acre, though I have
known 40 bushels taken from an acre,
though much oftener less than 20. Oats
will yield about 30 bushels per acre, and
other articles about in the same proportion.
I could give you statements of
some uncommon yields of various articles,
though I think it would be better
calculated to deceive your neighbors than
instruct them. I would be very sorry if
I have or shall make any statements that
will induce any of your neighbors to come
without finding such statements entirely
true after their arrival here.

I will here give you the price of grain
and some other products of Oregon.—
Wheat is worth \$2 per bushel; oats \$2,
50; potatoes \$2; bacon 37 cents per lb.;
beef 10 to 15 cts; work cattle \$150 per
pair; cows \$50 per head; Indian horses
\$100 per head; American horses \$200;
lumber is worth from 30 to 50 dollars per
thousand.

In a commercial point of view Oregon
has the advantage of most other countries
of the United States. Although our present
trade is carried on with California
and the Sandwich Islands, the time is not
far distant when the Oregon vessels will
be wafted across the broad Pacific to those
commercial towns of China, in fact to almost
all parts of Asia and the East Indies.
The Columbia and Willamette rivers admit
vessels of the largest size to near the
falls of the Willamette river; which is
exceeding 100 miles from the ocean.

The agricultural interest seemed to
have been blasted by the discovery of
gold in California, though I think it is beginning
to revive again.

In regard to society, I will say, were
you here I think you would say that we
were an off-hand set of fellows, at least
the male portion of us. You are aware,
I suppose, that the society of females is
required to accomplish the manners and
customs of the male sex; therefore I want
you, if you encourage emigration to Oregon,
by all means encourage the emigration
of the female sex.

The census of Oregon was taken last
year, though I have not learned the population;
I suppose, though, that it will not
exceed 20,000 inhabitants. Perhaps about
one-third are females. The rapid increase
by emigration, both by land and water,
is swelling the population.

In regard to the propriety of emigrating
to Oregon, I will not say much, tho' I
were I there, as you and your neighbors.
I would endeavor to arrive in Oregon as
early as possible.

If you see any of my friends, tell them
how I'm for me, and that we are still enjoying
good health, and would like to see them
in Oregon.

I will close with my respects to all.

GEO. REES.

Dr. J. H. THOMAS.

A WORD TO APPRENTICES.—Stick
to your trade, boys, and learn how to
work, if you wish to be truly independent.

There is no more pitiable sight than a
half learned mechanic applying for work.
He is always at the foot of the hill, and
labor as he may, unless he has become
perfect in his trade before he attains the
years of his majority; he never will be perfect,
and can calculate on poverty as his
portion with a good deal of safety.

We have in mind's eye, a lad of eighteen,
who a few months ago was at work
in this office at four wages; but his parents
encouraged him in the idea that he was
a man, and should have a man's pay.
He left us with a feeling that he could
get rich faster in Boston, and since that
time we have learned of him being engaged
for a short time in three different offices
in three several cities.

Of course, with his slight knowledge of
business, he could not have permanent
employment, and so he has taken up a new
trade. He joined a company of circus dancers,
and the last notice we had of him
was that he was a handbill announcing
his appearance before the citizens of
Worcester, for a benefit in the character
of the "Irish Tiger."—Exchange
Paper.

Curiosities at the World's Fair.

Coal found in the summit tunnel of the
Hastings and Ashford Railway, 300 feet
above the sea-level.

Magnesia limestone from the Mansfield
Woodhouse quarries, re-opened 1840, after
a lapse of several centuries, for the
supply of materials for the New Houses
of Parliament. Red calcareous sand-
stone from quarries in work four hundred
years.

Blue flag-stone, obtained from Horton
Wood quarries, which have been worked
probably about 100 years.

Specimen of silver lead ore, weighing
340 lbs. from the Great Coward silver lead
mine.

A block of pure silver weighing more
than 140 lbs.

Cannister of boiled mutton, supplied to
the Arctic Expedition in 1824, and found
by Capt. Sir James Ross in Prince Regent's
inlet in 1849, in a perfect state of
preservation.

Fine sample of Australian wheats,
weighing 64 lbs. per bushel, the produce
of Adelaide, South Australia. Fresh preserved
meats from the Camperdown establish-
ment, Sydney, New South Wales
having undergone a voyage of 16,000
miles, and remaining in a perfectly fresh
state.

Pure Southdown ewe, seven years old,
and which was never shorn. Length of
the wool, 25 inches, weight 36 lbs.

Model of a girder, or vertebral arch,
originally invented and designed for a
bridge to cross the river Mersey, at Run-
corn Gap, in one span of 1,263 feet.

Working model of a pair of non-condensing
steam engines, standing within
the compass of a shilling, and weighing
3 drachms.

Model of a powerful hydraulic press,
which will lift upwards of 3,000 tons.

Sewing machine, capable of sewing
500 stitches per minute.

Compass which registers upon paper
the compass course which a vessel has
been steered in for 24 hours.

Model of marine life-preserving de-
ck-seat, so constructed that in three minutes
it can be converted into a raft, capable of
sustaining eight people on the water.

Skeleton striking clock, going 400 days;
it shows dead seconds by the application
of the chronometer escapement.

Patent tell-tale clock, or serrents' reg-
ulator.

Perpetual motion clock, having no
chain or weight. Table cover, or bed
quilt, containing 3,320 pieces, and 127
skeins of silk.

A sporting watch, which shows the time
to one-sixth of a second.

Clock in a case, which occupied 34
years in completing it, with astronomical,
chronological, and other movements,
wind organ, &c.

Mechanical clock; works without main
spring or chain, and requires no winding
up.

A clock showing the days of the month
the months of the year, the motions of the
sun and moon, and the state of the tide at
some of the principal sea-ports of Great
Britain, Ireland, France, America, Spain,
Portugal, Holland, and Germany, and going
for twelve months.

Apparatus for navigating a balloon
through the air, by means of a paddle
wheels and an Archimedean screw.

Artificial leg, to enable persons who
have lost the knee, either to walk or ride.

Fox's magnetised balance, weighing to
the ten-thousandth part of a grain.

Walking-stick, containing an electro-
galvanic machine, and battery complete.

Expanding piano-forte, for yachts.
Tuning fork, with chromatic scale, by
which any note may be tuned at pleasure.

A boot and shoe, made from a single
piece of leather.

A specimen of type, said to be the
smallest ever manufactured to this coun-
try.—The whole of Gray's Elegy, consist-
ing of 32 verses, is contained in two col-
umns, 2 1/2 inches deep.

Patentwork quilt, in 15,000 pieces of
silk, satin, and velvet, and white embroidered
flowers.

Table-cover, consisting of 2,000 pieces

of cloth, the sole work of the exhibitor,
and has occupied his leisure hours for 18
years.

A horse-shoe, designed to permit the
natural expansion action of the foot of the
horse.

Carved book-tray, executed by a
ploughman, in the evening, by candle-
light, without the aid of any model or de-
sign, and solely with a penknife.

Inland marble table; the top contains
700 pieces of 30 sorts of marbles, 10 En-
glish, and 20 foreign.

Picture frame, inland with tortoise shell
and pearl, composed of 2,300 pieces.

Bed-cover of patch-work, the number of
pieces nearly 90,000.

A bird cage, containing 3,522 pieces,
& composed of twenty-one different kinds
of wood.

Typhodicator, or storm-pointer, an in-
strument for obtaining by inspection the
bearing and relative position of a revolving
storm or hurricane. Constructed in
accordance with the theory commonly
called the law of storms, as made known
in several publications by Dr. Reid.

Self-acting calculator of surface. The
area of any figure drawn on a plane is
found by moving the tracer over the out-
line, however irregular it may be.

Scarlet cloth table-cover, braided with
upwards of 2,000 yards of black mohair
cord, without patterns or pouncing.

Oval medallion of her majesty, pro-
duced by a single line, of equal thickness,
and 289 feet in length.

Mechanical human figures, capable of
expansion, in perfect proportion; from the
standard of the Apollo Belvidere to seven
feet high. For the use of artists, and of
manufacturers of wearing apparel.

Two vases carved out of a species of
sand-stone from Jerusalem, with an ordi-
nary penknife.

Machine moving by the equilibrium of
water and air. Boat moved by the same
power. Clock on the same principle.

A geographical clock, showing the dif-
ference of mean time in all the capitals of
Europe.

A piece of white linen, spun and wove
by hand, having 7,000 threads in the
warp.

A lump of gold ore weighing three cwt.
Vegetable hair, made of the leaves of
the Algerian dwarf palm-tree, &c. Pat-
ented for Algeria and France.

A watch going one year.

A Berlin wool carpet, executed by one
hundred and fifty ladies of Great Britain.
—London Family Friend.

It is generally admitted that the Irish
are more famous for making bulls—but
we think the Dutch can go ahead for mak-
ing pigs—for instance:

I've got a pig cat and I've got a pig dog.
I've got a pig calf and I've got a pig hog.
I've got a pig pappy, so pig and so tall,
And I've got a pig wife dat's bigger as all.

A SURE CURE FOR THE FLUX.—
Take one handful of mullin roots,
and one handful of white-oak bark
take the same quantity of white
plantain, one handful of common
smart weed, one pint of the best
French Brandy, and cover it with
loaf sugar, then set the brandy on
fire and let it burn as long as it
will. Boil each kind separate in
water—boil them to a syrup, then
mix all together; judge for your-
self as to the quantity.—ANDREW
HOOPER.

A most wonderful mistake
has occurred in the treasury ac-
counts in Rhode Island. The
treasurer finds in his possession 5
thousand dollars more than there
ought to be in the treasury. How
such a mistake could occur is a
mystery among the wonders of Providence.

Day wants to know if fat men will not
be exempt from the operation of the LEAN
law. We confess an interest in that
question.

A newspaper agent recently visited an
Indian settlement thinking it a good
place to procure club subscribers.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The Legislature of California
has exempted a Homestead of
\$5,000 the constitution making
provision for the same. The Mas-
sachusetts Legislature, before ad-
journing exempted a homestead of
\$500, and the new constitution of
Ohio, which has submitted to the
people exempts \$200. The in-
corporation of a clause for home-
stead exemption saved the new
constitution of Maryland, and that
instrument is carried by about 12,
000 majority. The homestead
exemption feature, not having been
engrafted in the new constitution
of N. Hampshire, and the docu-
ment being otherwise imperfect,
it was consequently lost. The \$500
homestead exemption bill was sub-
mitted by the Legislature of New
Hampshire and was carried by a
vote of 11,655 for, to 7,928 against
—majority for land reform, 8,762.

A COLD FIRE.

On a winter night, a few years
since, I was riding through the lit-
tle town of Lowell, Me. My route
lay along upon a high ridge of land
near the Cold Stream. The large
full moon was just rising in the
horizon, looking larger than ever.
The sleighing was excellent, and
my horse as if charmed by the
scene, was trotting off at a brisk
rate, when from some cause he
suddenly stopped. On looking
for it, I discovered a horse and
sleigh driverless. In the sleigh
was a mysterious looking keg, sole
master of the premises, and upon
looking, I found the driver by
the road side—the keg evidently
master of him, as of the sleigh.
He was muttering something to
himself about a "thundering cold
fire" and blaming an imaginary
John for not "putting on more
wood." Coming nearer to him, I
found that he was sitting upon the
snow, his feet through the fence,
WARNING THEM AT THE MOON.

THE CROP OF APPLES.—Accor-
ding to the present prospects, there
will be rather a light crop of ap-
ples in New England this season,
or at most, not more than a medi-
um crop. This is an odd year,
1851, and we never have large
crops in odd years, and seldom a
mildling one, but generally a light
one. We have our large crops
of apples in even years. This is
the result of more than thirty years
observation. Our natural trees
as well as the most kinds of grafted
varieties, bear mostly in even
years.—[New Eng. Farmer.]

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

It is said that the general gov-
ernment has come to a decision
respecting the application of the
Sandwich Islands for protection a-
gainst the French. The Cabinet
have agreed that this government
will not permit the threatened
hostile interference of that nation.
While the government seeks no
exclusive control of the Islands, it
will not permit the assumption of
such control of any foreign power.

The Islands are the half-way
house between the Pacific Ocean
and the East Indies, and their in-
dependence is a matter of great
importance, politically and com-
mercially, to the United States.
—Toledo Rep.

The poultry in the United
States is valued in the statistics at
\$20,000,000—the State of New-
York having over two millions in-
vested in it. In the egg trade, the
City of New York exports nearly
a million and a half of dollars
annually. This is no vast ager-
ation.